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AUTHOR Jacobson, Steven A.; Jacobson, Anna W.
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ABSTRACT

This word list is designed for students of Yup'ik Eskimo to assist them in choosing the appropriate word when there are several Yup'ik words that correspond to a single English word. This alphabetical list contains 77 English words that might cause confusion, and includes simple examples of usage to clarify the meanings of the various corresponding Yup'ik words. It is cautioned that for details of issues such as transitivity, a dictionary should be consulted. The Yup'ik words presented here are mostly of the Lower Kuskokwim dialect. (MSE)

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by
Steven A. Jacobson
Anna W. Jacobson

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Steven A. Jacobson
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Steven A. Jacobson and Anna W. Jacobson

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Alaska Native Language Center
University of Alaska Fairbanks
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Introduction

Students of Yup'ik often have trouble choosing words correctly when when there are several Yup'ik words that correspond to a single word in English. For example, Yup'ik has two verb bases — **mer-** and **yuurqar-** — meaning 'to drink,' but **mer-** means 'to drink in the way one drinks water or another cold liquid,' and **yuurqar-** means 'to drink a hot beverage by sipping.' It is not correct, therefore, to say **meryugtua kuuvviamek** for 'I want to drink coffee' (unless one is willing to risk scorching the throat!). Instead, one should say **yuurqeryugtua kuuvviamek**.

Following is an alphabetical list of English words that might cause this type of confusion. Simple examples have been included to further clarify the meanings of the various Yup'ik words. For details such as transitivity, however, one should consult a Yup'ik dictionary. One should be aware that the words given here are mostly of the Lower Kuskokwim dialect, and in certain cases other Yup'ik words can be used as well.

A word of caution: This list must *not* be taken as evidence in support of the old canard that Eskimo lacks abstract terms. There are many cases where a single Yup'ik word covers a range of concepts for which English has several words. Such words, however, do not appear in *this* list.

Suggestions for further items that should be added to this list will be gratefully received.

— Steven A. Jacobson

ACHE (1) ache with a throbing pain = akngia-; putukuqa akngiaguq 'my big toe aches'; **(2) have a headache = qamiqiqe- (*or* nasqulngu-)**; qamiqiqua (nasqulnguunga) 'I have a headache'; **(3) have an earache = ciuciqe-**; mikelnguq qiaguq ciuciqngami 'the child is crying because he has an earache'; **(4) have a stomachache = aqsiqe- (*or* iluliqe-)**; nervallakuvet aqsiqciquten (iluliqciquten) 'if you eat too much you'll have a stomachache'

ASK (1) ask a question, ask for information = apte-; aptellruaqa caucianek atra 'I asked him his name'; aptellruaqa iteryuucianek 'I asked him if he wants to come in'; aptaitkuk panimegnek 'they're asking us about our daughter'; **(2) ask someone to do something =** *postbase* **-sqe-**, *or* **qanrute-** *plus postbase* **-sqe-**; itresqellruaqa *or* qanrutellruaqa itresqelluku 'I asked him to come in'

AUNT (1) paternal aunt (*i.e.* father's sister) = acak; miklermegni aataka acaka-llu nakukut'lallruyaaquk 'when they were young my father and my paternal aunt used to fight with each other'; **(2) maternal aunt (*i.e.* mother's sister) = anaana**; aanaka anaananka-llu iqvartut nunapigmi 'my mother and my maternal aunts are picking berries in the tundra'; *note that there is no single Yup'ik word which covers both maternal and paternal aunts*

BATH (1) take a steambath = maqi-; maqilartuq ernerni tamalkuitni 'he takes steambaths every day'; **(2) take a bath in a bathtub = ervuqar-**; irniaqa ervuqalartuq 'my child takes tub baths'

BIRD (1) waterfowl (*more generally* any bird) = yaqulek (*or* tengmiaq); qaku ukut yaqulget (tengmiat) eritarciqsiki? 'when will you pluck these birds?'; **(2) small bird (not hunted) = yaquleyagaq**; niitellruaten-qaa yaquleyagaat qalrialriit napani? did you hear the birds singing in the trees?

BRING (1) bring over = agute-; ak'a yaassiiget kalikivigmun agutellruanka ' I already brought the boxes to the post office'; **(2) bring here = taite-**; kia-kiq taitellruakek yaassiigegka misvigmek? I wonder who brought my suitcase here from the airfield?; **(3) bring back = ut'rute-**; ut'ruciiqaqa taqkumku 'I'll bring it back when I'm finished with it; **(4) bring in = itrute-**; itrutqerru uqamailnguq yaassiik unitelqa amiigem elatiinun 'please bring in that heavy box that I left outside the door'; **(5) bring out = anute-**; anuteqata'arqa alla qaltaq 'I'm going to bring out the other bucket'; **(6) bring up (to above) = mayuute-** kacuuq, mayuuski allat missuullret; qemaggniaranka maavet qullirmun 'you down there, bring up the other gunny sacks so that I can pack them away here in the attic'; **(7) bring up from the shore = tagute-**; tagutesciigataqa taingkaq ceńamek ikayuunii 'I can't bring the tank up from the shore without help'; **(8) bring down = atraute-**; taquaq atraullaku nem'ek angyamun? 'should I bring the provisions down from the house to the boat?'; **(9) bring with = malike-**; malikaa qetunracuarani Mamterillermun 'he brought his young son with him to Bethel'

BROTHER (1) older brother = anngaq; anngama cikillruanga nutegmek 'my older brother gave me a gun'; **(2) younger brother (***also means* **younger sister) = uyuraq (***or* **kinguqliq)**; uyurangqertua (kinguqlingqertua) malrugnek angutegnek ataucimek-llu arnamek 'I have two younger brothers and one younger sister'; *note that there is no single word that covers both older and younger brothers (except* **angutnguneq** *only in HBC and Nun)*

BROTHER-IN-LAW; (2) brother-in-law *in the sense of* **one's sister's husband = nengauk (***also means* **son-in-law)**; alqama uinga nengaukaqa 'my sister's husband is my brother-in-law (in this sense)'; **(2) brother-in-law** *in the sense of* **one's spouse's brother = cakiraq (***also means* **sister-in-law in the sense of one's spouse's sister)**; aipama anngaa cakiraqaqa 'my spouse's brother is my brother-in-law (in this sense)'; **(3) man's brother-in-law** *in the*

sense of a **man's wife's sister's husband = arcik**; nuliama alqaan uinga arcikaqa 'my wife's sister's husband is my brother-in-law (in this sense)'; *note that there is no single Yup'ik word that covers all senses of the English term*

CALL (1) call by name = tuqlur-; tuqlullruanga taisqelluku 'he called me (by name) telling me to come'; **(2) call out (of a human) = qayagpag-** *(and several other words)*; ciin qayagpagcit? 'why did you call out?'; **(3) call out (of an animal) = qalria-**; tulukaruk qalriallruuq qastuluni 'the raven called out loudly'; **(4) call a dog to come = qalmar-**; qimugteñi qalmallrua nerqeñaluku 'he called his dog so that he could feed it'; **(5) call** *meaning* **designate** *or* **term = pilar-**; qailun ukut pilartatki? 'what do they call these?'; pilarait ukut qaspernek 'they call these *qaspeqs*'; **(6) call on the telephone = qayagaur-**; qetunrama qayagaullruanga taiqatarniluni unuaqu Seattle-aamek 'my son called me and said that he would come tomorrow from Seattle'

CATCH (1) catch game = pite-, pitaqe-; pitellruuq pingayunek uqsuqanek 'he caught three pintails'; kia ukut pitaqaki? 'who caught these?'; **(2) catch fish (or game) = cange-**; ukunek luqruuyagnek cangellruunga manallemni 'I caught these pikes when I was jigging'; **(3) catch lots = cangliqe-** *or postbase* **-liqe-**; maqarualiq'lartut maani 'they catch a lot of rabbits here'; **(4) catch a thrown object = akuqar-**; akuqeraa angqaq 'he caught the ball'; **(5) catch by chasing, catch up with, catch (as when one "catches" the last part of a movie when he has come late) = angu-**; angusciigatellrua cukassiyaagan 'he couldn't catch up with it since it was so fast'; angullruanka urluverteggun pissutullret 'I caught the tail end of the time when people hunted with bows'

CHANGE (1) change *in the sense of* **exchange = cimir-**; ak'a-qaa cimillruagken qerrulliigken? 'did you change your pants already?; **(2) change** *in the sense of* **become different = allaurte-**; ayaumallruami ak'anun allaurtelliniuq 'because he's been away for a long time he's changed'

CHILD (1) child *in the sense of* **young person** (*i.e.* **without reference to the parent(s)) = mikelnguq**; cali mikelnguuguq 'he's still a child'; elitnaurviim elatiini mikelnguut aquigut neplirluteng 'the children are playing noisily outside the school'; **(2) child** *in the sense of* **offspring** (*i.e.* **with reference to the parent(s)) = irniaq**; irniaqaqa 'he's my child'; irniaten qiagut 'your children are crying'; irniarituq 'he doesn't have any children'

CHOKE (1) choke on food = tuvte-; tuvcarpiallruunga nerngama cukassiyaaglua 'I almost choked because I ate too fast'; **(2) choke on liquid = qecuqite-**; meq'uvet tuaten qecuqiciiqsugnarquten 'if you drink like that you might choke; **(3) choke on a bone = tuqute-** (*or* **enrite-**); luqruuyak enlirtuq; tuqucaqunak! (enricaqunak) 'the pike has lots of bones; don't choke (on one)!'; **(4) choke** *in the sense of* **strangle = qemite-**; callullemegni qemicarpiallruanga 'when we were fighting he almost choked me (to death)'

COLD (1) be cold, of the air or weather = nengllir-; maani nengllirtuq 'it's cold here'; akwaugaq nengllillruuq 'it was cold yesterday'; **(2) be cold, of a person = qerrute-**; qerrutua *or* qerrutaanga 'I'm cold'; **(3) be cold, of liquid or solid (including body parts) = kumlate-**; meq kumlatuq 'the water is cold'; kumlalngurnek cavignek agtuqeryaqunak aliimataunak uksumi 'never touch cold metal without gloves in the winter'; ciutegka kumlatuk 'my ears are cold'; **(4) have cold body part** = *postbase* **-(ng)ir(ar)-**; ciutairtua 'I have cold ears; my ears are cold'; **(5) have a cold = quser-**; qusertua 'I have a cold'

COUSIN (1) male cross-cousin of male (*i.e.* **males's father's sister's son** *or* **mother's brother's son) = iluraq**; ilu'urqa-llu (*or* iluraqa-llu) pissuryalartukuk 'my male cross-cousin and I go hunting together'; **(2) female cross-cousin of female** (*i.e.* **female's father's sister's daughter** *or* **mother's brother's daughter) = ilungaq**; ilungaqutukuk 'we two are female cross-cousins'; **(3) female cross-cousin of male** (*i.e.* **male's father's sister's daughter** *or* **mother's brother's daugh-**

ter) = nuliacungaq; ing'um angutem ilangciaralaraanga nuliacungaqngamia 'that man teases me because I'm his female cross-cousin; **(4) male cross-cousin of female** (*i.e.* **female's father's sister's son** *or* **mother's brother's son) = uicungaq**; ilangciarala'arqa uicungaqngamku 'I tease him because he's my male cross-cousin'; **(5) parallel cousin** (*i.e.* **one's father's brother's child** *or* **mother's sister's child)** — *use appropriate brother and sister terms; note that there is no single Yup'ik word that covers all types of cousins*

CUT (1) cut off, sever = kepe-; ilavkuk kepellrua 'he cut the rope'; **(2) cut up food for cooking = ingqi-** (*or* **ukli-**); ingqirraarluku kemek kenillrua 'after cutting up the meat she cooked it'; **(3) cut out a pattern in skin, wood, fabric, etc. = elirqe-**; elirqaa atkugkaqa 'she's cutting out my parka-to-be'; **(4) cut up in the sense of butcher = pilag-**; pilallruat tuntuvak nutelqa 'they butchered the moose I shot'; (5) **cut fish for drying = ceg-** (*or* **seg-** *or* **ulligte-**); arnaq cegtuq (segtuq; ulligciuq) neqnek 'the woman is cutting fish; **(6) cut open = ullirte-**; ullirtellrua issuriq qiluirnaluku 'he cut open the seal to remove its guts; **(7) cut one's flesh = kilir-**; kilirtua unatemkun 'I got cut on my hand'; **(8) cut close to base = qiur-**; anguyagtet nuyait qiularait 'they cut soldiers' hair very short'; can'get qiurai 'he's cutting the grass close to the ground'; **(9) cut one's hair = kepliar-**; kepliaqernga 'please cut my hair' **(10) cut through land = ceve-**; carvanrem cevaa iqkilnguq nuna kuigurcelluku 'the current cut through the narrow part of the land carving out a river'

DIE (1) die, of animals or humans = tuqu-; qunguturaqa tuqullruuq 'my pet died'; amlleret yuut tuqulartut anguyagni 'lots of people die in wars'; **(2) die, of humans** *(euphemistic)* **= yuunrir-**; apa'urluqa yuunrillruuq ayaumainanemni 'my grandfather died while I was away'; **(3) die, of plants** (*also occasionally* **of people) = nala-**; naucetaat egalrem caniani nalaut 'the plants by the window died'

DRINK (1) drink a cold liquid (*or* as one does a cold liquid) = mer-; meqsuquvet mer'a 'if you're thirsty, drink'; **(2) drink by sipping a hot liquid = yuurqar-**; yuurqeryuumiitua unuamek kiircetsiyaagan 'I don't want to drink anything hot because it's too hot today'; **(3) drink coffee = kuuvviar-**; kuuvviartuq 'he's drinking coffee'; **(4) drink tea = saayur- (*or* caayur-)**; saayurtuq (caayurtuq) 'he's drinking tea'; **(5) drink liquor = taangar- (*or* mer- *if the context indicates liquor*)**; taangartuq 'he's drinking liquor'; qenrutaqa menqigcan 'I'm angry at him because he's drinking again'

FALL (1) fall from a height = igte-; saskaqa igtellruuq natermun 'my cup fell on the floor'; **(2) fall over = iqu-**; napa iqutellrua anuqem 'the wind made the tree fall'; **(3) fall forward = paallag- (*or* pucikar-)**; it'gani nagcan paallallruuq (pucikallruuq) 'when his foot got snagged he fell forward'; **(4) fall on buttocks = aqumkallag-**; qurrasqilluni aqumkallagtuq 'slipping he fell on his buttocks'; **(5) fall out (of container) = katag-**; akiutenka katallrulliniut kalmainamnun 'evidently my money fell out of my pocket'

FINISH (1) finish *meaning* complete = qaqite- (*or* taqe-); ak'a caliarkanka qaqitanka 'I've already finished my chores'; qaku qaqiciiqsiu atkugkaqa? 'when will you finish my parka?' **(2) finish *meaning* use up = nange-**; akutaq nangellruaput akwaugaq 'we finished the Eskimo ice cream yesterday'; **(3) finish *in* when one finishes doing something = *postbase* -mari-**; erurimarikuvet perririciqua 'when you finish washing (dishes), I'll dry'; aataka eqiurumariluku itrutellruanka eqiurat 'when my dad finished chopping wood I brough in the chopped pieces'

FIRE (1) small fire = keneq; matneqellruuq kenrem caniani 'he warmed himself by the fire'; **(2) large fire (conflagration) = eka**; tengssuutmek eka napani tangellruaput 'from the airplane we saw the fire in the forest'

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FISH (1) fish with a hook and line (*including* through the ice in winter) = manar- (*or* iqsag-); uksumi manalartut (iqsalartut) manignanek luqruuyagnek-llu 'in the winter they fish with hook and line (through the ice) for losche and pike'; kiagmi ingrini manalartut talaarinek culugpaugnek-llu 'during the summer in the mountains they fish with a hook, line and pole for trout and grayling'; **(2) fish with a net = kuvya-**; kiagmi angutet kuvyalartut tuniarkanek 'during the summer the men fish with nets for fish to sell'; **(3) fish** *in general* **= neqsur-**; yuut neqsulartut manatgun, kuvyatgun, taluyatgun, qalutgun-llu 'people fish with hooks, nets, fish-traps and dipnets'; **(4) fish** *(noun)* **= neqa**; kenirtuq neqmek 'she is cooking a fish'

FORGET (1) forget a name, fact, obligation etc. = nalluyagute-; nalluyagutellinia atqa 'it seems that he forgot my name'; nalluyagucaqunaku taillerkan unuaqu 'don't forget that you are coming tomorrow'; **(2) forget** *in the sense of* **leave behind = unite-**; unicaqunaku nacan 'don't forget your hat'

GET (1) get *in the sense of* **acquire** *taken broadly = postbase* **-nge-**; angyangyugtua 'I want to get a boat'; qiingua 'I'm getting grey hair'; **(2) get** *in the sense of* **go to get = aqva-**; piqertuutamek aqvallii 'let me get an axe'; **(3) get (catch) game = pite-** *or postbase* **-te-**; pitellruukut malrugnek tuntuviignek *or* tuntuvagtellruukut malrugnek 'we got two moose'; **(5) get (catch) fish = cange-**; qavcinek iqallugnek cangellrusit? 'how may dog salmon did you get? **(6) get out of the way = aug̃'ar-**; aug̃aa *or* aug̃'a 'get out of the way'; qimugkauyar aug̃'arru 'get the puppy out of the way'; **(7) get away (escape) = anag-**; angungnaqsaaqellratni anagtuq 'when they tried to catch up with it it got away'; **(8) get in = eke-**; angyamun ek'uq 'he got into the boat'; **(9) get out = yuu-**; angyamek yuuguq 'he got out of the boat'; **(10) get up = makte-**; ciin maktenrita? 'why didn't he get up?'

GIVE (1) give "for keeps", give as a gift = cikir-; angutem qetunrani cikillrua akinek 'the man gave his son some money'; **(2) give, possibly for something in return = tune- (*also means* sell)**; angutem nut'ni tunellrua elitnauristemun 'the man gave (or sold) his gun to the teacher '; **(3) give for temporary use, or pass, an item to the speaker**; taisgu tauna masslirissuun 'give me that butterknife'

GO (1) go away = ayag-; ayagciquq Mamterillernun tengssuutekun 'he'll go to Bethel by plane'; **(2) go over (a moderate distance) = age-**; ag'uq kipusvigmun 'he's going over to the store'; **(3) go over to something nearby = ullag-**; ullagyaqunaku carayak tuqunqegcarpailgan 'don't go over to the bear before it dies'; **(4) go past = kitur-**; kiturciqsugnarqaat qikertaq arulairpek'nateng 'they might go past the island without stopping'; **(5) go across = qerar-**; qaillun qerrarciqsiu kuik? 'how will you go across the river?'; **(6) go back or go home = uterte-**; utercugtua 'I want to go back'; (7) **go in = iter-**; emusvigmun iteryuumiituq mikelnguq 'the child doesn't want to go into the clinic'; **(8) go out(side) = ane-**; anua piyuangssagnalua 'I'm going out for a walk'; **(9) go out (be extinguished) = nipe-**; kenurraq nipqatartuq 'the light is about to go out'; **(10) go down = atrar-**; atrartut angyameggnun 'they are going down to their boats'; piksuuq, atraa, igcuartuten 'you up there, go down lest you fall'; **(11) go up (to above) = mayur-**; mayurtuq nem kangranun 'he's going up to the ridge of the house's roof'; **(12) go up from the shore = tage-**; allanret tag'ut nemteñun 'the visitors are coming up from the shore to our house'; **(13) go to =** *postbase* **-te-**; nanvarteqatartuten-qaa? are you going to go to the lake?' Mamterillertut 'they are going to Bethel'; **(14) go upriver or inland= itraar-**; itraartut tuntuvagnek pissuryarturluteng 'they are going upriver to hunt moose'; **(15) go downriver = anelraar-**; anelraartut issurircuryarturluteng 'they are going downriver to hunt seals'; **(16) go with the current = cetu-**; angyaq cukauq cetuami 'the boat is fast because it's going with the current';

(17) go against the current or the wind = asgur-; angyaq cukaituq asguami 'the boat is slow because it's going against the current'; **(18) go with a person = maligte-**; mikelnguum aatani maligtaa 'the child is going with his father'; **(19) go to bed = inarte-**; inarteqatartua 'I'm about to go to bed'; **(20) go to the toilet = yuqerte-**; yuqercugtua 'I have to go to the toilet'; **(21) go hunting = pissuryar-**; pissuryartut maqaruanek 'they are going hunting for rabbits'; **(22) go fishing with hook and line = manaryar-**; manaryarqatartuq 'she's going to go fishing'; **(23) go berry-picking = iqvaryar-**; iqvaryaryungqegtuq-llu 'she also loves to go berry picking'; **(24) go camping to pick berries = atsiyar-**; atsiyarciqukut qavani 'we'll go camping upriver to pick berries'; **(25) go to the clinic = emute-**; naulluukuvet, kitak emuten 'if you are sick, then go to the clinic'

GROW (1) grow, of a person = angli-; paniin anglilliniuq 'I see that your daughter has grown'; **(2) grow, of plants, cancers, etc. = nau-**; napapiat naugut 'the willows are growing'; **(3) grow in population = yugyange-**; nunaput yugyanglliniuq cakneq ayaumainanemni 'our village grew a lot while I was away'; **(4) grow in length or height, not of persons = takli-**; can'get nellrem avatiini takliut 'the grass around the old house is growing tall'; erenret takliut 'the days are growing long'

HAIR (1) hair on (or from) the top of the head = nuyaq; tang, ing'um kavircelnguut nuyai 'look, that person has red hair'; **(2) beard or mustache hair = ungak**; ungangqertuq ataucirrarmek tamlumikun 'he has only one beard hair on his chin'; **(3) grey hair = qiiq**; qiirenka amlleriut 'my grey hairs are becoming numerous'; **(4) pubic hair = tengak**; taqnerurtaqameng tengangelartut 'when they become adults they get pubic hair'; **(5) body hair (other than hair on the head or pubic hair) = melquq**; 'Yupiungermi melqulirtuq 'even though he's a Yup'ik he has lots of body hair'

HANG (1) hang up to dry = ini-; ervigat inianka 'I'm hanging up the washed clothes'; ukut seg'at iniki 'hang up these cut fish'; **(2) hang up for storage, display etc. (not for drying) = agarte-**; ikuunaq agartaa egalrem quliinun 'he hung the icon up above the window'; paltuuni agartaa amiigem canianun 'he hung his coat up by the door'; **(3) hang by the neck = qemite-**; qemitellruat tuqutarayuli 'they hung the murderer'; qemitellrui qanganartani 'he hung up the squirrels which he had caught'

HARD (1) hard (*as opposed to* **soft**) **= tegge-**; una kelipaq teggsiyaagtuq 'this bread is too hard'; **(2) hard** *meaning* **difficult = caperrnarqe-**; atkupialilleq-qaa caperrnarquq? 'is it hard to make an authentic fur parka?'; **(3) have a hard time = cakviur-**; cakviurtuq irniani naulluungata uini-llu ayaumiin 'she's having a hard time since her children are sick and her husband is away'

HERE (1) here, right here in a restricted space near the speaker = wani; tang, waniwa 'look, here it is'; wani-qaa inarrlii? 'am I to sleep right here?'; **(2) here in this general area = maani**; maani kiircetuq 'it's hot here'; iqvaalta maani 'let's pick berries here'; **(3) here (take it) = kita**; kita pikiu = 'here, have it, it's yours (to have) now'

HOLE (1) hole (*usually implying* **intentionally made**) **= ukineq**; ciin ukinengqerta una puyirvik? 'why is there a hole in this stovepipe?'; **(2) hole that's been torn or worn through = allganeq**; qerrulliigka allganengqertuq ciisqumegnegun 'my pants have holes in the knees'; **(3) hole for getting water or fishing through river ice = elakaq** (*or* **anluaq**); elakalineq cikukun mamtulriakun caperrnarquq 'it's hard to make a hole through thick ice'; **(4) hole in the ground for preserving aged fish = teq'alleq**; qimugtem elallrua teq'alleq nerluki-llu qamiqut 'the dog dug up the hole and ate the fish heads

HOT (1) be hot, of the air or weather = kiircete-; maani kiircetuq 'it's hot here'; akwaugaq kiircetellruuq 'it was hot

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yesterday'; **(2) be hot, of a person = kiiryug-**; kiiryugtua 'I'm hot'; **(3) be hot, of liquid or solid = uuqnarqe-**; kuuvviaq uuqnarquq 'the coffee is hot'; agturyaqunaku uuqnarqellria kaminiaq 'don't touch the hot stove'

ICE (1) ice in general = ciku; ciku nanvami mamtuuq 'the ice on the lake is thick'; **(2) ice fragments in water = qenu**; qenuillrua elakaq 'he removed the ice fragments floating in the water hole'; **(3) "rotten" ice = mingqutnguaq**; up'nerkami cupvailgan kuigmi ciku mingqutnguarurtelartuq 'in the spring before breakup on the river the ice turns into needle-like "rotten" ice

IN (1) in *without motion from one place to another = localis case;* mermi tangertua neqcuarmek 'I see little fish in the water'; **(2) in** *with motion from one place to another = terminalis case;* mermun igtellruuq 'it fell in the water'

IF (1) if *as subordinating conjuction = conditional mood;* kaikuvet neri 'if you are hungry, eat'; ellalliqan ayanrilkilta 'if it rains let's not go'; elpengukuma tuaten piyanritua 'if I were you I wouldn't do that'; (2) **if** *meaning* **whether =** *postbase* **-(u)ciq**; aptellruanga kaigucimnek 'he asked me if I was hungry'; maanlucia nalluaqa 'I don't know if he's here'

KNIFE (1) man's style cutting knife = nuussiq (*or* caviggaq); tuntuvak amiiraa nuussimikun (caviggamikun) 'he's skinning the moose with his knife'; **(2) woman's style semi-lunar knife = uluaq**; kemek uklia uluakun 'she's cutting up the meat with a semi-lunar knife'; **(3) butterknife = masslirissuun (*or* mingugissuun)**; kelipaq mingugaa jam-amek masslirissuutekun 'he's spreading jam on the bread with a butterknife'; **(2) curved knife (carver's hook) = melgar**; melgarnek aturluteng canalartut ipuutnek 'they made ladles using curved knives'; **(5) story-knife = yaaruin**; ak'a tamaani yaaruitelilallruyaaqut tulurnek 'long ago they would make story-knives from ivory'

LAND (1) land from the air (of a bird or airplane) = mit'e-; tengssuun mit'ellruuq misvigmun 'the airplane landed at the airfield'; **(2) land from the air (of something thrown, dropped etc.) = tut'e-**; igtellria teggalquq tut'ellruuq it'gamnun 'the rock that fell landed on my foot'; **(3) land from the water (of a boat) = culurte-**; angyaq culurtellruuq nemta ketiinun 'the boat landed in front of our house'; **(4) land** *(noun)* **= nuna**; nunamun tekitut 'they reached the land'

LEAK (1) leak in liquid (of boats, boots, etc.) = imange-; ukuk ivrarcuutek imangelartuk 'these wading boots leak'; **(2) leak out liquids (of buckets and the like) = ellngar-**; 'una saskaqa ellngartuq kuuvviamek 'this cup of mine is leaking coffee'; **(3) leak in with a constant visible flow = ulevlar-**; meq ulevlartuq 'the water is leaking in (in this way)'

LEAVE (1) leave *meaning* **depart = ayag-**; ayallruuq Mamterillernun akwaugaq 'he left for Bethel yesterday'; **(2) leave behind = unite-**; unitellrua nacani neqlillermun 'he left his hat at the fishcamp'; **(3) leave alone** (*i.e.* **let stay as it is) = uitate-**; uitasgu 'leave it alone (let it be)'

LIGHT (1) light *in the sense of* **brightness = tanqik**; tanqik qitngirnarquq 'the light is dazzling'; **(2) light** *in the sense of* **lamp = kenurraq**; kenurraq nipteqerru 'please turn off the light'; **(3) light a fire = kumarte-**; kumartesciigataqa kaminiaq 'I can't light the stove'; **(4) be light in weight = uqiggete-**; una yaassiik uqiggetuq 'this box is light'

LIVE (1) live *meaning* **reside, dwell = uitalar-**; uitalartuq Anchorage-aami 'he lives in Anchorage'; **(2) live** *meaning* **be alive, of humans = yuu-**; angayuqaagka cali yuuguk 'my parents are still living'; **(3) live** *meaning* **be alive, of animals or humans = unguva-**; unguvalriit 'living things'; **(4) live (and breathe) = anerteqe-**; aullu, carayak cali anertequq 'watch out, the bear is still alive (and breathing)'; **(5) live, of plants = nalamanrite-**; naucetaat nalamanritut 'the plants are alive'

MAKE (1) make something *meaning* **produce as with the hands** = *postbase* **-li-**; angyaliuq 'he's making a boat'; **(2) make** *meaning* **compel or cause** = *postbase* **-vkar-** *and* **-cete-** (*also mean* **let, allow**); qiavkaraa = 'he made her cry'; ermigcetaa 'he made (or let) her wash her face'

MAN (1) man *meaning* **male human = angun**; elitnauristeput angutnguuq 'our teacher is a man'; **(2) man** *meaning* **human being of either sex = yuk**; carayaunrituq; yuuguq 'it's not a bear; it's a man (*or* person)'

MEET (1) meet *meaning* **encounter or intercept = pairte-**; pairtellruaqa panika tumyarani kipusvigmetellemni 'I met my daughter on the path when I was going to the store'; **(2) meet** *meaning* **make the acquaintance of = nallunrir-**; nallunriqsaitaqa nutaraq agayulirta 'I haven't yet met the new priest'

MOUTH (1) anatomical mouth = qaneq; ing'um angutem qanra ang'uq 'that man's mouth is big'; carayiim qanerpallra alingnarquq 'the bear's big mouth is scary'; **(2) non-anatomical mouth = pai**; kuigem painga iqtuuq 'the mouth of the river is wide'; kaviarem tangvallruakut igtemi painganek 'the fox watched us from the mouth of its den'; mikelnguum tekra nagtuq putiil'kaam painganun 'the child's index finger got stuck in the mouth of the bottle'

MOVE (1) move *meaning* **change one's residence = upag-** (*also means* **move to fishcamp for the season**); anngaqa nuliani-llu upallruuk nunarpagmun 'my brother and his wife moved to the city'; **(2) move a short distance = nugtarte-**; yaavet nugtarteqatartua tangerciigacamku tiiviiq 'I'm going to move over there since I can't see the television very well'; estuuluq nugtartellrua inglerem canianun 'he moved the table next to the bed'; **(3) move** *meaning* **make a move or a motion = pekte-**; pektellrani tau͡gaam qangqiiq tangellruaqa 'I saw the ptarmigan only when it moved'

NEPHEW (1) nephew *in the sense of* **child of a man's brother = qangiar** (*also means* **niece** *in this sense*); angutem anngami irniari qangiarqai 'a man's brother's children are his nephews (and nieces, in this sense)'; **(2) nephew** *in the sense of* **child of a man's sister = usruq** (*also means* **niece** *in this sense*); angutem alqami irniari usruqai 'a man's sister's children are his nephews (and nieces, in this sense)'; *note that there is no single Yup'ik word that covers both types of nephew (and excludes nieces)*

NIECE (1) niece *in the sense of* **child of a woman's brother = an'garaq** (*also means* **nephew** *in this sense*); arnam anngami irniari an'garaqai 'a woman's brother's children are her nieces (and nephews, in this sense)'; **(2) niece** *in the sense of* **child of a woman's sister = nurr'aq** (*also means* **nephew** *in this sense*); arnam alqami irniari nurr'aqai 'a man's sister's children are her nieces (and nephews, in this sense)'; *note that there is no single Yup'ik word that covers both types of niece (and excludes nephews)*

OLD (1) old thing *(not human)* = **ak'allaq**; ak'allaq kegglaq assiituq 'the old saw is no good'; una levaaq ak'allauguq 'this motor is old'; **(2) old man = angukaraq**; angukaraq ingna aatakaqa 'that old man over there is my father'; **(3) old woman = arnassagaq** (*or* **arnalquar**); arnassagaq ingna aanakaqa 'that old woman over there is my mother'; **(3) old person, elder = tegganeq**; tegganret qigciksuitai 'he doesn't respect old people'; **(4) old** *meaning* **former** *or* **one that's been replaced by a newer item** = *postbase* **-lleq**; levaalqa cali assirtuq 'my old motor that I replaced is still good'; **(5) dear old** = *postbase* **-r(ur)luq**; anguteurluq pissuryaryugtuq 'the dear old man wants to go hunting'; **(7) how old** *(with reference to the age of a human)* = **allrakungqerr-** *or* **qavcir-**; qavcinek allrakungqercit? *or* qavcircit? 'how old are you?'; akimiarnek allrakungqertuq 'he is fifteen years old'; **(8) how old** *(with reference to the age of something other than a human)* = **qangvallau-**; qangvallaugat ukut neqet? how old are these fish?

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ON (1) on *without motion from one place to another = localis case;* ceńami aquigut 'they are playing on the shore'; **(2) on** *with motion from one place to another = terminalis case ;* ceńamun mit'ellruuq 'it landed on the shore'; **(3) on** *designating particular affected part of whole = vialis case;* qimugtem keggellruanga irumkun 'the dog bit me on my leg'; qercuallruuq ciutegmikun 'he got frostbitten on his ears'

OTHER (1) other one of a pair = aipaq (*also means* **spouse, companion**); suukiima aipaa tamartuq 'my other sock got lost'; qetunraan aipaa elitnaurtuq college-aami 'his other son is studying in college'; **(2) other one of a pair of complementary things = inglu** (*also means* **rival, opponent**); sap'akima inglua tamartuq 'my other shoe got lost'; *note that* **aipaq** *is also used for this:* sap'akima aipaa tamartuq 'my other shoe got lost'; **(3) other (different thing), another = alla**; allat allanret taigut 'other visitors are coming'; alla allaneq tangellruaqa 'I saw another visitor'

PARKA (1) pullover fur parka = atkuk; atkukegtaarmek aanama pililIruanga 'my mother made me a fine new parka; **(2) parka with a zipper = paltuuk (also includes any hoodless coat)**; naken kiputellrusiu paltuugen 'where did you buy your new parka?'; **(3) cloth cover parka or "kuspuk" = qaspeq**; yuut qaspelilallruut mukaarutlernek 'people used to make cloth cover parkas out of flour sacks'

PICK (1) pick berries = iqvar- (*or* **unatar-**); iqvartut (unatartut) nunapigmi 'they are picking berries in the tundra'; **(2) pick up = tegu-**; tegullruaqa natermek 'I picked it up from the floor'; **(3) pick the last bit of meat from a bone = pukug-**; pukunqercaarluni nerlartuq 'when he eats he picks the last bit of meat from the bones'; **(5) pick on (tease, torment) = qinucetaar-**; kinguqliin qinucetaarpiiqnaku! 'stop picking on your younger sibling!'

PLAY (1) play physically (running, jumping etc.) = aqui-; mikelnguut aquigut ellami nengllissiyaanrilan 'the children are playing outside since it isn't too cold'; **(2) play with toys, by pretending, etc. = naanguar-**; mikelnguut naanguartut 'the children are playing with toys'; **(3) play cards = kaaltaar-**; kaaltaartuk aqumgalutek inglermi 'they are playing cards sitting on the bed'; **(4) play ball = angqar-**; angqeryunqegtuq kiagmi 'he really likes to play ball in the summer'; **(5) play a phonograph = aturcetaar-**; aturcetaartuq qastuvkarluku 'he's playing the phonograph loudly'; **(6) play a guitar = kitalar-**; kitalaryaramek elicugtua 'I want to learn how to play a guitar'; **(7) play using a story-knife = yaarui-**; nasaurluut yaaruilartut masslirissuutnek aturluteng 'girl's play using butterknives as story-knives'; **(8) play checkers = piaskar-**; alqaqa-llu piaskalallruyaaqukuk miklemegni 'my sister and I used to play checkers when we were young; **(9) play** (*i.e.* **mess around) with something** = *postbase* **-liur-**; nut'liurpek'nak! 'don't play with the gun!'; mikelnguq meliurtuq ervuqallermini 'the child is playing with water while taking a bath'

PULL (1) pull up through a surface = nugte-; nugtellrua uqamailnguq neqa angyamun 'he pulled the heavy fish into the boat'; **(2) pull towards one = cayug-**; cayugaa cayukaryaraq yuvrirnaluki imai 'he pulled out the drawer to examine its contents'; **(3) pull out by the roots = qecug-**; qecugaa canek 'he pulled out the grass'; callullerminiu qecuutellrlliniuq nuyainek 'when he was fighting with him he apparently pulled out some of his hair'; **(4) pull** *in the sense of* **tow = nangcar-**; snuukuum ikamraq nangcaraa 'the snowmachine is pulling the sled'; **(5) pull** (*usually of a* **person, dog, boat, etc.) = nuqte-**; igcarpiallrani angyamek mikelnguq nuqtellrua 'when the child almost fell from the boat he pulled him back'

PUT (1) put something down = elli-; natmun ellillrusiu? 'where did you put it?'; **(2) put in a vessel (bowl, box, boat, sled, airplane, etc.) = eke-**; ekellruanka taquanka

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angyamun 'I put my provisions in the boat'; **(3) put away (store) = qemagte-**; up'nerkaungan atkuka qemagciiqaqa 'because it's spring I'll put my parka away'; **(4) put out (extinguish) = nipte-**; keneq kenillermi nipteqataraqa mermek kuvluku 'I'll put out the fire in the firepit by pouring water on it'; **(5) put out(side) = ante-**; qimugkauyar antaa 'he put the puppy out'; **(6) put in(to a building) = iterte-**; itertellruit callulriit itercivigmun 'they put the fighters in the jail'; **(7) put up = mayurte-**; mayurtaa saskaq qulqitmun 'he put the cup up on the shelf'

REACH (1) reach *meaning* **arrive at = tekite-**; tekitellruaput neqlillrat ayaumarillinillratni 'we reached their fishcamp after they'd left'; **(2) reach out with the hands = yagte-**; mikelnguq yaggluni kenurraq kumartellrua 'the child reached out and turned on the light

RUN (1) run on two legs = aqvaqur-; tan'gaurluq aqvaqullruuq nem'inek elitnaurvigmun 'the boy ran to the school from his house'; **(2) run on four legs = pangaleg-**; qimugta pangalegtuq 'the dog is running'; **(3) run, of a liquid = maqe-**; meq maq'uq cuplukun 'the water is running through the pipe'; **(4) run, of one's nose = kakeggli-**; kakeggliunga 'my nose is running'; **(5) run, of machinery = ayag-**; massiinaq ayagtuq 'the motor is running'

SCRATCH (1) scratch to relieve an itch = kumeg-; kumgaqa iruqa ungiliin 'I am scratching my leg because it itches'; **(2) scratch with nails or claws = cetugmig-**; kuskam cetugmillruanga ulluvamkun 'the cat scratched me on my cheek'; **(3) scratch or get scratched with something sharp = tallegte-**; tuutaruam avayain tallegqaqliniak talligka 'the branches of the rosebush scratched my arms'; tallegtellruunga irumkun ussukcamun 'I got scratched on my leg by a nail'; **(4) scratch** *(noun)* **= tallegneq**; ciinkiq tallegnengqerta tallimikun 'I wonder why she has a scratch on her arm'

SHORT (1) be short, of humans = sugkite- (*or* cugkite-); aanaka sugkitellruuq (cukitellruuq) wangtun 'my mother was short like I am'; **(2) be short, of ropes, trails, periods of time, etc. = nanite-**; ilavkuk nanitessiyaagtuq 'the rope is too short'; uksumi erenret nanitut cakneq 'in winter the days are very short'

SISTER (1) older sister = alqaq; alqamta keniutelallruyaaqaakut miklemteńi 'our older sister used to cook for us when we were small'; **(2) younger sister = uyuraq (*or* kinguqliq) (*also means* younger brother)**; uyuraqa (kinguqliqa) uingellruuq 'my younger sister got married'; **(3) younger sister of a male = nayagaq**; im'um nasaurluum anngaqnganga nayagaqaqa 'because I'm that girl's older brother, she's my younger sister'; *note that there is no single Yup'ik word that covers both older and younger sister (except* **arnauneq** *only in HBC and Nun)*

SISTER-IN-LAW (1) sister-in-law *in the sense of* **one's brother's wife = ukurraq (*also means* daughter-in-law)**; anngama nuliara ukurraqaqa 'my brother's wife is my sister-in-law (in this sense)'; **(2) sister-in-law** *in the sense of* **one's spouse's sister = cakiraq (*also means* brother-in-law** *in the sense of* **one's spouse's brother)**; aipama alqaa cakiraqaqa 'my spouse's sister is my sister-in-law (in this sense)'; *note that there is no single Yup'ik word that covers all senses of the English term 'sister-in-law'*

SMOKE (1) smoke a cigarette, cigar or pipe = kuingir- (*or* kuinir-, puyurtur-, *or* melug-); angun kuingirtuq (kuinirtuq; puyurturtuq; melugtuq) 'the man is smoking (a cigarette, cigar or pipe)'; **(2) smoke in the way that something smoldering smokes = puyir-**; kaminiaq puyirtuq 'the stove is smoking'; **(3) smoke** *(noun)* **= puyuq (*or* aruvak)**; puyumek-qaa nar'uten? 'do you smell smoke?'

SNOW (1) snow on the ground = qanikcaq; igcetellruanka kelucairissuutenka qanikcarmun 'I dropped my keys in the snow'; **(2) snow in the air (i.e. snowflake) = qanuk**;

mikelnguut tangvallruit qanuut igtellriit 'the children watched the falling snow(flakes)'; **(3) snow** *(verb)* **= qanir-**; qaningellruuq akwaugaq ayaumainamteńi 'it began to snow yesterday while we were travelling'; *note that there are many specialized words in Yup'ik for particular conditions of snow and ice*

STAY (1) stay behind when others go = pai- (*or* **unegte-)**; mikelnguut paillruut (unegtellruut) angayuqaagteng iqvaryallratni 'the children stayed when their parents went to pick berries'; **(2) stay with = pai-**; kia irniaten pailartaki aya'agqavet? 'who stays with your children when you travel?'; **(3) stay** *in the sense of* **reside for a while = uita-**; nani uitasit? 'where are you staying?'

STOP (1) stop *meaning* **to cease one's activity = taqe- (***also means* **quit** *or* **finish)**; ciin taqellrusit calivivnek? 'why did you stop working?; **(2) stop** *meaning* **come to a stop while moving = arulair-**; snuukuuq arulairtuq nemta amiigan elatiinun 'the snowmachine stopped right outside the door to our house'

STUDY (1) study *in the sense of* **being engaged at the moment in reading, memorizing, etc. = elicungcar-**; nererraarluten elicungcaqina 'after you eat, study'; **(2) study** *in the sense of* **going to school = elitnaur-**; qetunraqa elitnaurtuq college-aami yungcaristeńgurrnaluni 'my son is studying in college to become a doctor'

TAKE (1) take with one's hand(s) = tegu-; aliimategken tegukek estuulum qainganek 'take your gloves off the table'; **(2) take along by carrying = tegumiaqe-**; tegumiaqciqaqa una yaassiik; elpet tegumiaqekiu tauna 'I'll take this box; you take that one'; **(3) take along = angaqe- (***or* **malike-)**; qavavireskuvet nutgen angaqekiu (malikekiu) 'when you go upriver take your gun along'; **(4) take away with one = ayaute-**; ciin ayautellruagu qetunrani neqlillernun? 'why did he take his son along when he left for the fishcamp?; **(5) take out = anute-**; ak'a

anutellruanka egtarkat 'I already took out the trash'; **(6) take in = itrute-**; kitak, itruski muriit 'go ahead, take the wood in'; **(7) take back = ut'rute-**; ut'rutellruaqa piqertuutaq aturraarluku pikestiinun 'after using it I took the axe back to its owner'; **(8) take down by going down with it = atraute-**; atrautaqa angyamun 'I'm taking it down to the boat'; **(9) take down by reaching up for it or reaching down with it = atrarte-**; qantaq atrartellrua qulqitmek 'he took the bowl from the shelf'; **(10) take up to an area above one = mayuute-**; mayuutellrua yaassiik qullirmun 'he took the box up to the attic'; **(11) take up from the shore = tagute-**; tagutaqa nem'un angyamek 'I'm taking it up to the house from the boat'; **(12) take over (a moderate distance) = agute-**; agutaqa kalikivigmun 'I'm taking it to the post office'; **(13) take a gift of food to someone = payugte-**; payugtaqa apa'urluqa akutamek 'I'm taking my grandfather some Eskimo ice cream'; **(14) take off in flight = tenge-**; tengssuun teng'uq 'the airplane is taking off'; **(15) take off a particular article of clothing** = *postbase* **-(ng)ir-** *or* **yuu-**; qerrulliirtuq *or* qerrulliigni yuugak 'he took off his trousers'; **(16) take off one's coat = matarte-**; matartuq 'he took off his coat' **(17) take one's place** *(meaning one's seat, fishing hole etc.)* **= enair-**; utertellemni nemnun piunga kia enaillrullinikiinga 'when I returned to where I had been I saw that someone had taken my place'; **(18) take one's place** (*meaning* **one's role**) = *postbase* **-(u)cite-**; mertaucitaanga 'he took my place getting water'

THAT (1) that one near listener = tauna; taiteqerru tauna 'please pass that to me'; **(2) that one away from speaker and listener = ingna**; ingna cauga? 'what is that?'; **(3) that aforementioned one = imna**; imna yuk ilakaqa 'that person, you know who I mean, is my relative'; **(4) that one going away or from whom we are going away = aug̈na**; kituuciitaqa aug̈na 'I don't know who that person, going away from us or whom we passed, is; *note: there are many other words for 'that (one)' the choice depending upon factors such as location with respect to speaker and listener, shape, motion, and visibility*

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THERE (1) right there at or near listener = tuani; ciin aqumgasit tuani? 'why are you sitting right there?; **(2) right over there away from both speaker and listener = yaani**; tangellruunga igtemek yaani 'I saw an animal's den right over there'; **(3) there, in the place, time or situation speaker is talking about = tamaani**; tamaani maurluqellriik uitallruuk 'a grandmother and grandchild stayed there (in the place I'm talking about)'; *note: there are many other words for 'there' the choice depending upon factors such as location with respect to speaker and listener, shape, motion, and visibility;* **(4) there are/is ... =** *postbase* **-tangqerr-** maani atsartangqertuq 'there are berries here'; **(5) there aren't/isn't any ... =** *postbase* **-taite-** kuuvviartaituq 'there isn't any coffee'

THIS (1) this one near speaker and in a confined area = una; cauga una? 'what is this?'; **(2) this one around speaker, or near speaker but not in a confined area = man'a**; man'a ena miksiyaagtuq 'this house is too small' (said while inside the house); man'a kuik anumauq imarpigmun 'this river flows into the ocean'

THROW (1) throw (*usually meaning* throw away) = egte-; ak'a egtellruanka 'I already threw them away'; **(2) throw (meaning heave) = milqar-**; teggalqumek milqeraa qimugta 'he threw a rock at the dog'; mermun milqautaa teggalquq 'he threw the rock into the water

TIE (1) tie a dog, boat, etc. to a post or the like to keep it from moving away = petug-; angyaq petuggu taumun napamun 'tie up the boat to that tree'; qimugtet petuumangraata alingua 'even though the dogs are tied, I'm scared'; **(2) tie a knot in a rope, string, etc. = qillerte-**; qillerciiqaqa ilavkuk 'I'll tie the rope'; **(3) tie one's shoelaces = cingir-**; cinginqigteqatartua angiagnek cingigka 'I'm going to tie my shoelaces again because they came undone'

TRY (1) try to do something = *postbase* **-ngnaqe-**; tanglulingnaquq 'he's trying to make snowshoes'; **(2) try**

on clothes = asnguar-; paltuugen nutaraq asnguarru 'try on your new coat'; **(3) try food = naspaa- (*or* uigtua-)**; akutaq naspaagiu (uigtuagiu) 'try the Eskimo ice cream'

TURN (1) turn over = mumigte-; tuskaq mumigtellrua 'he turned the board over'; **(2) turn around = uive-**; ciin uivtellrusiu taingkaq? 'why did you turn the tank around?'; **(4) turn off = nipte-**; kenurraq nipesgu 'turn off the light'; **(5) turn on a light, radio, etc. = kumarte-**; tiiviiq kumarrlaku? 'may I turn on the television?'; **(6) turn inside out = ulte-**; qerrulliigni ultak inivailegmikek kalmainak kinresqellukek 'he turned his pants inside out before hanging them up to let the pockets dry'; **(7) turn one's head or torso around = tuig-**; tuigtuq paqnaluku qetunrani ekumalria nangcami ikamrami 'he turned around to look at his son who was riding the towed sled'; **(8) turn towards and face = cau-**; caumaluku asriq nunullrua 'turning toward the brat he scolded him'; **(9) turn one's back on = tunute-**; tunulluta ayallruuq 'turning his back on us he left'; **(9) turn to the side = caqir-**; tumyaraq caqirtuq tallirpilirnermun 'the trail turns to the right'; piyuallermini nunapigkun caqirtuq paqnaluni camek 'when he was walking across the tundra he turned to the side to check something'

UNCLE (1) paternal uncle (*i.e.* father's brother) = ataata; ataatama ayuqaa aataka 'my paternal uncle looks like my dad'; **(2) maternal uncle (*i.e.* mother's brother) = angak**; qaillun-kiq yuut pilartaki angameng nuliarit? 'I wonder what people call their maternal uncles' wives?'; *note that there is no single Yup'ik word that covers both paternal and maternal uncles*

VISIT (1) visit someone living nearby = ceñirte-; maurluqa ceñirciiqaqa 'I'll visit my grandmother'; **(2) visit a different place = nunate-**; nunatellruukut akmani 'we visited outside Alaska'; **(3) visit someone in the hospital = paqte-**; aatan paqciiqaqa yungcarvigmi Mamterillermi 'I'll visit your father in the hospital in Bethel'

WANT (1) want to do something or want something = *postbase* **-yug-**; neryugtuq 'he wants to eat'; camek piyugcit? 'what do you want'; **(2) want someone else to do something =** *postbase* **-squma- (***or just* **-sqe-)**; neresqumaaten (*or* neresqaaten) 'he wants you to eat'

WASH (1) wash clothes = iqair- *or* **ervig-**; ukut iqalriit aturat iqairciqanka (ervigciqanka) 'I'll wash these dirty clothes'; **(2) wash dishes or other things excluding clothes, face and hair = erur-**; ak'a-qaa erullruan una qantaq? 'did you already wash this bowl?'; unateten erurki 'wash your hands'; **(3) wash one's face = ermig-**; nerciqua ermiggaarlua 'I'll eat after I wash my face'; **(4) wash one's hair = qulite-**; qulitesciigatua qulitessuutailama miilamek 'I can't wash my hair because I don't have shampoo'; **(5) wash the floor = suugi-**; ak'anek suugiksaitua 'I haven't washed the floor for a long time'

WATCH (1) watch *meaning* **look at = tangvag-**; an'uq qiuryat tangvagnaluki 'he went outside to watch the aurora'; **(2) watch** *meaning* **observe = murilke-**; panima murilkelaraanga mingqaqama 'my daughter watches me when I sew'; **(3) watch** *meaning* **take care of = auluke-** *(note that there are various other verbs for this)*; kinguqliinka auluk'laranka angayuqaagka ayaumaaqagnek 'I watch my younger siblings when my parents are away'; **(4) watch for game = nayuryar-**; yaqulegnek nayuryartuq 'he's watching for birds'; **(5) watch out! = aullu**; aullu; tauna qimugta keggsuuq! 'watch out; that dog bites!'

WHEN (1) when *as an interrogative pertaining to the past* **= qangvaq**; qangvaq tekitellrusit? 'when did you arrive?'; **(2) when** *as an interrogative pertaining to the future* **= qaku**; qaku ayagciqsit? 'when will you leave?'; **(3) when** *as a subordinating conjunction pertaining to the past = first contemporative mood or consequential mood*; tupagtua anellrullinilria 'when I woke up he had evidently gone out'; ellallingan utertellruukut 'when it started to rain we came home'; **(4) when** *as a subordinating conjunction pertain-*

ing to the future = *conditional mood*; ut'reskata nerciqukut 'when they return we'll eat'; **(5) when** *meaning* **whenever** = *contingent mood*; taryaqvagnek ner'aqami naulluuqertelartuq 'when he eats king salmon he gets sick'

WITH (1) with *meaning* **using = atur-** *or, vialis case*; kemek ingqillrua uluamek aturluni *or* kemek ingqillrua uluakun 'she cut up the meat with a semi-lunar knife'; **(2) stay (behind) with = pai-**; kia irniaten paigaki? who is staying with your children?; **(3) be with = aipir-**; tan'gaurluum aatani aipiryunqegtaa 'the boy likes to be with his father'; **(4) go with = malike-** ; maliklamken 'let me go with you'; **(5) do something with** = *postbase* **-(u)te-**; qalarutaa 'he's talking with him'; ayautaa 'he took it away with him'